PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

08-213838

(43) Date of publication of application: 20.08.1996

(51)Int.CI.

H03B 5/30

(21)Application number: 07-041261

(71)Applicant: KOKUSAI ELECTRIC CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

06.02.1995

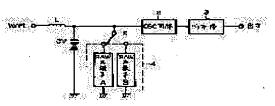
(72)Inventor: SASAYAMA TORU

SUGIURA MORIHITO

(54) VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To realize broad band processing at low noise by reducing the reduction in the S/N and the C/N when the oscillation frequency of a VCO using a SAW resonator is varied within its frequency variable range. CONSTITUTION: The static capacitance of a varactor diode CV is changed by applying a control voltage Vcont from a control voltage application terminal to the CV to vary an oscillating frequency by a SAW resonator A or B and an OSC circuit 2. The SAW resonators A, B whose frequencies differ from each other are formed on one and same piezoelectric substrate in a resonator section 4 and a switch S is used to select either of the SAW resonators A, B.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

29.01.2002 25.02.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A surface-acoustic-wave resonator is connected as one of the elements which specify the oscillation frequency of an oscillator circuit. In the voltage controlled oscillator to which the aforementioned oscillation frequency is changed by impressing a control voltage to the variable capacitance diode connected to this surface-acoustic-wave resonator and parallel from the exterior The voltage controlled oscillator characterized by the ability to carry out continuation adjustable [of the variability region of oscillation frequency] by transposing the aforementioned surface-acoustic-wave resonator to the resonator section in which two or more surface-acoustic-wave resonators from which resonance frequency differs mutually were mounted, changing any the one surface-acoustic-wave resonator, and connecting.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the voltage controlled oscillator using the surface-acoustic-wave resonator as a resonant element especially about the voltage controlled oscillator used for RF band communication equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] <u>Drawing 3</u> is the example view of composition of the voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) using the conventional surface acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator. For the inductor for alternating current prevention, and valve flow coefficient, as for a SAW resonator and 2, in drawing, variable capacitance diode and 1 are [L/an oscillator circuit (OSC) and 3] buffer stages. For example, in the mobile communications machine, since [in the assigned use frequency band] many channels are changed and communication is performed, it is necessary to change to the channel (frequency) specified by the control channel, and the synthesizer by PLL is used. Usually, VCO is used for this PLL circuit, a control voltage is given to it, and oscillation frequency is changed to it. If a control voltage (Vcont) is impressed to the control-voltage terminal of VCO as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, the electrostatic capacity of variable-capacitance-diode valve flow coefficient will change, the resonance point of the SAW resonator 1 shifts and oscillation frequency changes.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when changing a channel within a use frequency band, a high SN ratio (ratio of signal power and noise power) and a high CN ratio (ratio of carrier power and noise power) are required over all the channels of the frequency band. However, in the above mentioned conventional VCO, when it is difficult to keep an SN ratio and a CN ratio high to all in a frequency band and the variation of frequency becomes large, there is a fault that an SN ratio and a CN ratio fall. On the contrary, if an SN ratio and a CN ratio are kept high, the problem that the frequency adjustable range will become narrow will arise. Although there is the method of assigning by halves of a frequency band, using VCO two in order to solve such a trouble technically, if two VCO is used, it moves against the miniaturization of a transmitter and cannot be called practical solution.

[0004] It goes to the well which solves the above-mentioned conventional trouble practical, the fall of an SN ratio and a CN ratio is mitigated also to which channel in a use frequency band, and the purpose of this invention is to offer the voltage controlled oscillator which does not give a limit of a miniaturization of a transmitter.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A surface-acoustic-wave resonator is connected as one of the elements as which the voltage controlled oscillator of this invention specifies the oscillation frequency of an oscillator circuit. In the voltage controlled oscillator to which the aforementioned oscillation frequency is changed by impressing a control voltage to the variable capacitance diode connected to this surface-acoustic-wave resonator and parallel from the exterior The aforementioned surface-acoustic-wave resonator is transposed to the resonator section in which two or more surface-acoustic-wave resonators from which resonance frequency differs mutually were mounted, and it is characterized by the ability to carry out continuation adjustable [of the variability region of oscillation frequency] by changing any the one surface-acoustic-wave resonator, and connecting.

[0006]

[Example] Drawing 1 is the schematic diagram of a circuit showing the example of this invention. A different point from the conventional circuit of drawing 3 is a point of having formed Switch S and the resonator section 4 in which two or more SAW resonators were mounted instead of the conventional SAW resonator 1. Two or more SAW resonators from which resonance frequency differs mutually are prepared on one piezo-electric substrate, for example, the resonator section 4 is frequency fA as shown in drawing. The SAW resonator A and frequency fB The SAW resonator B is formed, and it is constituted so that a use frequency band may be carried out for 2 minutes and it may consider as the adjustable range, respectively. Common connection of the earth side of two SAW resonators A and B is made, and the hot terminal of each other with high RF potential is prepared independently, and it is constituted so that Switch S may change and connect with an oscillator circuit.

[0007] <u>Drawing 2</u> is the example view of a property of VCO of this invention, and shows the oscillation frequency characteristic to a control voltage (Vcont). Two SAW resonators A and B make the adjustable range the range to which an SN ratio and a CN ratio do not fall, respectively.

[0008] Moreover, in <u>drawing 2</u>, when a use frequency band is high frequency, it is shown that the conventional frequency adjustable range is expandable to double precision.

[0009] The change means of Switch S is realizable what is depended on electric meanses, such as a diode switch, and a switching transistor or a multiplexer.

[Effect of the Invention] By carrying out this invention, VCO of wide-band-izing is realizable with low noise, and oscillation frequency can be changed, without falling an SN ratio and a CN ratio also to which channel in a use frequency band. And compared with the thing using VCO, since an oscillator circuit and a buffer means can be managed with one, it comes out small lightweight and an economical effect is [two] large. Furthermore, the adjustable range can be expanded when operating frequency is high.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the outline circuit diagram showing the example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the example view of a property of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the outline circuit diagram of the conventional VCO.

[Description of Notations]

1 SAW Resonator

2 OSC Circuit

3 Buffer Stage

4 Resonator Section

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平8-213838

(43)公開日 平成8年(1996)8月20日

(51) Int.Cl.⁶

識別記号 庁内整理番号

FΙ

技術表示箇所

H 0 3 B 5/30

Α

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数1 FD (全 3 頁)

(21)出願番号

特願平7-41261

(71)出願人 000001122 /

国際電気株式会社

(22)出願日

平成7年(1995)2月6日

東京都中野区東中野三丁目14番20号

(72)発明者 笹山 徹

東京都中野区東中野三丁目14番20号 国際

電気株式会社内

(72)発明者 杉浦 守人

東京都中野区東中野三丁目14番20号 国際

電気株式会社内

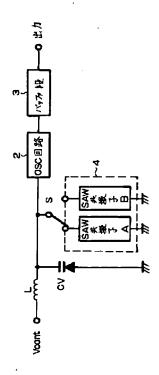
(74)代理人 弁理士 大塚 学

(54) 【発明の名称】 電圧制御発振器

(57)【要約】

【目的】SAW共振子を用いたVCOの周波数可変範囲内で周波数を変えたときのSN比, CN比の低下を軽減し、低雑音で広帯域化の実現を図る。

【構成】制御電圧印加端子から制御電圧Vcontを可変容量ダイオードCVに与えて静電容量を変化させ、SAW共振器AまたはBとOSC回路2とで発振する発振周波数を変化させるように構成する。共振子部4には周波数の異なるSAW共振子A、Bを同一圧電基板上に作り込み、スイッチSでそのいずれかを切替え接続する。



1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 発振回路の発振周波数を規定する素子の 1つとして弾性表面波共振子が接続され、該弾性表面波 共振子と並列に接続された可変容量ダイオードに外部か ら制御電圧を印加することにより前記発振周波数を変化 させる電圧制御発振器において、

前記弾性表面波共振子を互いに共振周波数の異なる複数 の弾性表面波共振子が実装された共振子部に置き換え、 そのいずれか1つの弾性表面波共振子を切替え接続する ことにより発振周波数の変化範囲を連続可変できるよう 10 にしたことを特徴とする電圧制御発振器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は高周波帯通信機器に用いられる電圧制御発振器に関し、特に、共振素子として弾性表面波共振子を用いた電圧制御発振器に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】図3は従来の弾性表面波(SAW) 共振子を用いた電圧制御発振器(VCO)の構成例図である。図において、Lは交流阻止用インダクタ、CVは可変容量ダイオード、1はSAW共振子、2は発振回路(OSC)、3はパッファ段である。例えば、移動通信機などでは、割当てられた使用周波数帯域の中の多数チャネルを切り替えて通信が行われるため、制御チャネルで指定されたチャネル(周波数)に切替える必要があり、PLLによるシンセサイザが用いられている。このPLL回路には、通常、VCOが用いられ、制御電圧を与えて発振周波数が切替えられる。図3に示したように、VCOの制御電圧端子に制御電圧(Vcont)が印加30されると可変容量ダイオードCVの静電容量が変化し、SAW共振子1の共振点がシフトして発振周波数が変化する。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、使用周波数帯域内でチャネルを切替える場合、その周波数帯域のすべてのチャネルにわたって高いSN比(信号電力と雑音電力との比)が要求される。しかし、上記従来のVCOでは、周波数帯域内のすべてに対してSN比、CN比を高く保つことが 40 難しく、周波数の変化量が大きくなるとSN比やCN比が低下するという欠点がある。逆に、SN比、CN比を高く保つようにすると周波数可変範囲が狭くなってしまうという問題が生ずる。このような問題点を技術的に解決するには、VCOを2つ用いて周波数帯域の半分ずつを割り当てる方法があるが、VCOを2つ用いると通信機の小形化に逆行し実用的な解決とは言えない。

【0004】本発明の目的は、上記従来の問題点を実用的に解決するために行ったものであり、使用周波数帯域内のいずれのチャネルに対してもSN比、CN比の低下 50

が軽減され、通信機の小形化の制限を与えることのない電圧制御発振器を提供することにある。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の電圧制御発振器は、発振回路の発振周波数を規定する素子の1つとして弾性表面波共振子が接続され、該弾性表面波共振子と並列に接続された可変容量ダイオードに外部から制御電圧を印加することにより前記発振周波数を変化させる電圧制御発振器において、前記弾性表面波共振子を互いに共振周波数の異なる複数の弾性表面波共振子が実装された共振子部に置き換え、そのいずれか1つの弾性表面波共振子を切替え接続することにより発振周波数の変化範囲を連続可変できるようにしたことを特徴とするものである。

[0006]

【実施例】図1は本発明の実施例を示す回路の概要図である。図3の従来回路と異なる点は、従来のSAW共振子1の代わりに、スイッチSと、複数のSAW共振子が実装された共振子部4とを設けた点である。共振子部4は、1つの圧電基板上に互いに共振周波数の異なる複数のSAW共振子が設けられており、例えば、図のように周波数fxのSAW共振子Aと周波数fsのSAW共振子Bが設けられ、使用周波数帯域を2分してそれぞれ可変範囲とするように構成されている。2つのSAW共振子A、Bの接地側は共通接続され、高周波電位の高いホット端子は互いに独立して設けられ、スイッチSによって発振回路に切替え接続されるように構成されている。

【0007】図2は本発明のVCOの特性例図であり、 制御電圧(Vcont)に対する発振周波数特性を示してい る。2つのSAW共振子A、BはそれぞれSN比、CN 比が低下しない範囲を可変範囲としている。

【0008】また、図2において、例えば、使用周波数帯域が高い周波数のときは、従来の周波数可変範囲を2倍に拡大することができることを示している。

【0009】スイッチSの切替え手段は、ダイオードスイッチやスイッチングトランジスタまたはマルチプレクサ等の電気的手段によるものにより実現することができる。

[0010]

【発明の効果】本発明を実施することにより、低雑音で広帯域化のVCOが実現でき、使用周波数帯域内のいずれのチャネルに対してもSN比やCN比を低下することなく発振周波数を切替えることができる。しかも、VCOを2つ使ったものに比べて、発振回路とバッファ手段が1つで済むため小形軽量で経済的効果が大きい。さらに、使用周波数が高い場合は可変範囲を拡大することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明の実施例を示す概略回路図である。
- 【図2】本発明の特性例図である。

【図3】従来のVCOの概略回路図である。

【符号の説明】

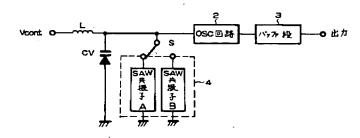
2 OSC回路

3 パッファ段

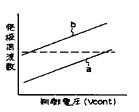
共振子部

1 SAW共振子





[図2]



[図3]

